BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas a treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican republic, was concluded and signed at the city of Guadalupe Hidalgo on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, which treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, is word for word as follows:

In the name of Almighty God:

The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of the war which unhappily exists between the two republics, and to establish upon a solid basis relations of peace and friendship, which shall confer reciprocal benefits upon the citizens of both, and assure the concord, harmony, and mutual confidence wherein the two people should live, as good neighbors, have for that purpose appointed their respective plenipotentiaries—that is to say, the President of the United States has appointed Nicholas P. Trist, a citizen of the United States, and the President of the Mexican republic has appointed Don Luis Gonzaga Cuevas, Bon Bernardo Couto, and Don Miguel Atristain, citizens of the said republic, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have, under the protection of Almighty God, the author of peace, arranged, agreed upon, and signed the following

Treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement, between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic. Art. 1. There shall be firm and universal peace be-tween the United States of America and the Mexican republic,

ander the possesses, spread upon, and signed the following y of posses, friendship, limits, and etitlement, between the continue where the continue where the continue where the possess in the said less distant of marriers and the Mexican republic, etween their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, read on the possess of the said the sement of the between a commissioner on the United States, and such as may be appointed by the example of the United States, and such as may be appointed by the exican Government, to the end that a provisional suspension sociities shall take political, administrative, and judicial breaches, regards the political political politics, and property of the comment of the property of the politic states that the politic states that the politic states that the politic states that the commenders of their land and navial politics, and property of revery kind, now belong the regards that the commenders of their land and navial politics, and property of revery kind, now belong the regards that the commenders of their land and navial politics, and property deviced by the second politics of the politics of the politics of the decisio

troops, and for promoting a good understanding between them and the inhabitants.

If, however, the ratification of this treaty by both parties

should not take place in time to allow the embarkation of the troops of the United States to be completed before the commencement of the sickly season at the Mexican ports on the Gulf of Mexico, in such case a friendly arrangement shall be entered into between the General-in-chief of the said troops and the Mexican Government, whereby healthy and otherwise suitable places, at a distance from the ports not exceeding thirty leagues, shall be designated for the residence of such troops as may not yet have embarked, until the return of the healthy season. And the space of time here referred to as comprehending the sickly season shall be understood to ex-tend from the first day of May to the first day of November. All prisoners of war taken on either side, on land or on sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the exchange of ratifications of this treaty. It is also agreed that if any Mexiratheauens of this treaty. It is also agreed that if any hear-cans should now be held as captives by any savage tribe within the limits of the United States, as about to be established by the following article, the Government of the said United States will exact the release of such captives, and cause them to be re-

stored to their country.

Art. 5. The boundary line between the two republics shall Art. 5. The boundary line between the two republics shall commence in the gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called Rio Bravo idel Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel, where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico; thence, westwardly, along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico; (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination; thence, northward, along the western line of c) (which runs north of the town called Paso) to its western termination; thence, northward, along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila; (or if it should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to such branch, and thence in a direct line to the same;) thence down the middle of the said branch and of the said river, until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific occasi.

restriction.

Art. 10. [Stricken out.]

Art. 11. Considering that a great part of the territories which, by the present treaty, are to be comprehended for the future within the limits of the United States, is now occupied

the from cancellation by immediately to deliver possession of the United States, abuil, during their continuance of the States and Control of the United States, and the transition of the United States, and the United States, the United States and United States, the United States, the United States, and the United States, the United States, and the United States, and the United States, and United States, the United States, and United States, and

manded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the United States will now and hereafter pass, without unnecessary delay, and always vigilantly enforce, such laws as the nature of the subject may require. And, finally, the sacredness of this obligation shall never be lost sight of by the said Government when providing for the removal of the Indians from any portion of the said territories, or for its being settled by citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States; but, on the contrary, special citizens of the United States are citizens of the United States are citizens of the United States are citizens of the United States without unnecessative, using for this end mutual representations and pacific negotiations; and if by these means they should not be enabled to come to an agreement, a resort shall not onto the counter of the united States are citizens of the United States with the counter of the United States are citizens of the United States are citizens of the United States are citizens of the uni der the necessity of seeking new homes, by committing those invasions which the United States have solemnly obliged them-

Art. 12. In consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in the fifth article of the present treaty the Government of the United States engages to pay to that of the Mexican Republic the sum of fifteen millions of dollars.

Immediately after this treaty shall have been duly ratified

by the Government of the Mexican Republic, the sum of three millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold millions of dollars shall be paid to the said Government by that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold that of the United States, at the city of Mexico, in the gold absolute observance shall be impossible:

1. The merchants of either regulic then residing in the other shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual instalments of three millions of dollars each, to-different shall be allowed to remain twelve months, (for those dwelling in the interior,) and six months (for those dwelling in the interior,)

set of the factors, better flowers of the control o

For the purpose of giving to these stipulations the fullest possible efficacy, thereby affording the security and redress demanded by their true spirit and intent, the Government of the maturely considered, in the spirit of peace and good neighborship, whether it would not be better that such difference should
be settled by the arbitration of commissioners appointed on each
side, or by that of a friendly nation; and, should such course
be proposed by either party, it shall be acceded to by the other,
unless deemed by it altogether incompatible with the nature of
the difference or the circumstances of the case.

Art. 22. If (which is not to be expected, and which God
forbid!) was should unhappily break out between the two republics, they do now, with a view to such calamity, solemnly
pledge themselves to each other and to the world to observe

pledge themselves to each other and to the world to observe the following rules—absolutely, where the nature of the sub-

or silver coin of Mexico. The remaining tweeters and dollars shall be paid at the same place, and in the same coin, in annual instalments of three millions of dollars each, together with interest on the same at the rate of six per centum per annum. This interest shall begin to run upon the whole sum of twelve millions from the day of the ratification of the present treaty by the Mexican Government, and the first of the instalments shall be paid at the expiration of one year from the same day. Together with each annual instalment as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such instalment as it falls due, the whole interest accruing on such instalment and pay to the claimants all the amounts now due them, and those hereafter to become due, by reason of the claims already liquidated and decided against the Mexican Republic, under the conventions between the two Republics severally contained to the conventions between the two Republics severally contained to the conventions between the two Republics severally contained to the conventions between the two Republics severally contained to the conventions between the two Republics severally contained to the conventions between the two Republics severally contained to the conventions between the two Republics severally contained to the conventions between the two Republics severally contained to the conventions between the two Republics severally contained to the conventions between the two Republics and the first of the same factor than the same to the interior, and six months (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months (for those dwelling in the interior, and six months (for those dettie faths at t

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sale thereof.

4. All merchandise, effects, and property described in the first and second rules, which shall have been removed to any place in the interior whilst such place was in the occupation of the forces of the United States, shall, during their continuance therein, be exempt from all tax upon the sale or consumption thereof, and from every kind of impost or contribution, under whatsoever title or denomination.

5. But if any merchandise, effects, or property, described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, they shall, upon their introduction into such place, or upon their sale or consumption there, be subject to the same duties which, under the Mexican laws, they would be required to pay in such cases if they had been imported in time of peace, through the maritime custom-houses, and had there paid the duties conformably with the Mexican tariff.

6. The owners of all merchandise, effects, or property described in the first and second rules, shall be removed to any place not occupied at the time by the forces of the United States, which shall be presented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed, and all claims of citizens of the United States, which shall be resented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed, and all claims of citizens of the United States, which shall be resented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed, and all claims of citizens of the United States, which shall be resented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed, and all claims of citizens of the United States, which shall be resented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed, and all claims of citizens of the United States, which shall be resented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed, and all claims of citizens of the United States, which shall be resented in the manner and time hereinafter expressed, and all claims of citizens of the United States, which shall be referred to four commissioners, who shall form a board, and

see those struggles of a dying man which are so distressing to behold, are as entirely independent of connicuousnes as the distribution of our laws over these valuable possessions, where the pain of the protection of the inhabitants, and to facilities within their times, they infer that life cannot be destroyed without still greater pain. But the pain of death as much less than any persons have been led to bedieve, and we doubt not that many persons who live to the age of puberty undergo tendide to many persons have been led to bedieve, and we doubt not that many persons who live to the age of puberty undergo tendide to make the pain after the sensibility of the servous system is destroyed, which is often without much and sometimes without any previous pain. Those who are struck dead by a stocke of lightings, those who are described and the protection of the inhabitants will be without much and sometimes without more also assemble to the conduct of our foreign relations, and to the few secondary to the conduct of our foreign relations, and to the few secondary in the constitution, leave all many persons have been led to bedieve, and we doubt not that many persons who live to the age of puberty undergo tendide to the secondary of the secondary o struggles of a recently decapitated fowl. A second reason why men are led to regard dying as a very painful change is because men often endure great pain without dying, and, forbest like causes produce like effects only under similar that like causes produce like effects only under similar of these, but more savage than the axe. Horror and pain considered, it seems to us that we should choose a narcotic to either.—Charles Knowlton, M.D.

the United States constitute indemnity for the past, and the brilliant achievements and signal successes of our arms will be a guaranty of security for the future, by convincing all nations that our rights must be respected. The results of the war with Mexico have given to the United States a national character abroad which our country never before enjoyed. Our power and our resources have become known and are respected throughout the world, and we shall probably be saved from the necessity of engaging in another foreign war for a long series of years.

eries of years.

It is a subject of congratulation that we have passed through It is a subject of congratulation that we have passed through a war of more than two years' duration with the business of the country uninterrupted, with our resources unexhausted, and the public credit unimpaired.

I communicate for the information of Congress the accompanying documents and correspondence relating to the negotiation and ratification of the treaty.

Before the treaty can be fully executed on the part of the United States legislation will be required.

It will be proper to make the necessary appropriations for the payment of the twelfth article to be paid to Mexico in four equal annual instalments. Three millions of dollars were appropriated by the

in which it should be administered; and which is so indispensable to preserve and perpetuate the harmony and union of the States. We should never forget that this union of confederated States was established and cemented by kindred blood, and by the common toils, sufferings, dangers, and triumphs of all its parts, and has been the ever-augmenting source of our national greatness and of all our blessings.

There has perhaps been no period, since the warning so impressively given to his countrymen by Washington to guard against geographical divisions and sectional parties, which appeals with greater force than the present to the patriotic, soberminded, and reflecting of all parties and of all sections of our country. Who can calculate the value of our glorious Union? It is a model and example of free government to all the world, and is the star of hope and the havon of rest to the oppress ed of every clime. By its preservation we have been rapidly advanced as a nation to a height of strength, power, and happiness without a parallel in the history of the world. As we extend its blessings over new regions shall we be so unwise as to endanger its existence by geographical divisions and dissensions?

With a view to excessions a statement of the actions and the star of the statement of the statement of the actions and dissensions?

of government less free than our own, have been for ages oppressed by taxation to support large standing armies in periods of peace, our experience has shown that such establishments are unnecessary in a republic. Our standing army is to be found in the bosom of society. It is composed of free citizens, who are ever ready to take up arms in the service of their

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT,
ANNOUNCING TO CONGRESS THE END OF THE
WAR WITH MEXICO.

To the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States

I lay before Congress copies of a treaty of peace, friendship, limits, and settlement between the United States and
the Mexican Republic, the ratifications of which were duly
exchanged at the city of Queretaro, in Mexico, on the 30th
day of May, 1848.

The war in which our country was reluctantly involved in
the necessary vindication of the national rights and honor has
been thus terminated, and I congratulate Congress and our
common constituents upon the restoration of an honorable
peace.

The extensive and valuable territories ceded by Mexico to
the United States constitute indemnity for the past, and the
brilliant achievements and signal successes of our arms will be
a guaranty of security for the future, by convincing all nations
that our rights must be respected. The results of the war
with Mexico have given to the United States a national character abroad which our country never before enjoyed. Our
power and our resources have become known and are respected.

The treasury therefore, is percised why we should be peraitied to make the world enlarge o
forces, and thereby subject the Treasury to an annual in
ed charge. Souch policy requires that we should an elarge to a surple of the results of the treaty, and the establishment of the resition of peace other important duties to perform. Among to
regard none as more important duties to perform. Among to
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measures for the speedy extinguishment of the national rights
that a public debt should be permitted to exist a day lom
than the means of the Treasury wi

which unavoidable wars have occasioned, not ungeneroused throwing upon posterity the burden which we oursels tought to bear."

At the commencement of the present Administration to public debt amounted to seventeen millions seven hundred as eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine dolls and sixty-two cents. In consequence of the war with Mexical it has been necessarily increased, and now amounts to sixthe millions seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand for hundred and fifty dollars and forty-one cents, including the stock and Treasury notes which may yet be issued under the act of January 28, 1847, and the sixteen million loan recent negotiated under the act of March 31, 1848.

In addition to the amount of the debt, the treaty stipulated that twelve millions of dollars shall be paid to Mexico, four equal annual instalments of three millions each, the first of which will fall due on the 30th day of May, 1849. The treaty also stipulates that the United States shall "assume as pay" to our own citizens "the claims already liquidated at decided against the Mexican republic," and "all claims in heretofore decided against the Mexican Government," "to a amount not exceeding three and one-quarter millions of dollars." The "liquidated" claims of citizens of the United States against Mexico, as decided by the joint board of Commissioners, under the convention between the United State and Mexico of the 11th of April, 1839, amounted to twin millions and twenty-six thousand one hundred and thirty-nin dollars and sixty-eight cents. This sum was payable in twen equal annual instalments. Three of them have been paid to the claims and seventy-six cents, together with the interest thereof These several amounts of "liquidated" and unliquidated amount assumed by the United States, the sum of one million is the hundred and nineteen thousand six hundred and four delars and seventy-six cents, together with the interest thereof These several amounts of "liquidated" and unliquidated and sundred and seventy-six cents, togethe It will be proper to make the necessary appropriations for the payment of the twelfer millions of dollars suppulated by the twelfth article to be paid to Mexico in four equal annual instalments. Three millions of dollars were appropriated by the act of March 3, 1847, and that sum was paid to the Mexican Government, "thought of the content of the treaty provides that, "in order to designate the boundary line with due precision upon authorizative many, and to establish upon the ground landmarks," which shall show the limits of both republics, as described, in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratificative in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratificative in the present article, the two Governments shall each appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who, before the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of ratificative in the present article, the two Governments and proceed to run and mark the said boundary in its whole course to the mouth of the Rio Bravo del Norte."

It will be necessary that provision shoult be made by law for the appointment of a commissioner and a surveyor on the part of the United States, to act in conjunction with a commissioner and surveyor appointed by Mexico in executing the sipulations of this article.

It will be proper also to provide by law for the appointment of a "board of commissioners" to adjudicate and decide upon all claims of our citizens against the Mexican Government, and as a surveyor appointment of a "board of commissioners" to adjudicate and decide upon all claims of our citizens against the Mexican Government, and as a surveyor appointment of a "board of commissioners" to adjudicate and decide upon all claims of our citizens against the Mexican Government, and the proper also to provide by law for the appo

Without changing or modifying the present tariff of duties of great has been the increase of our commerce under its lingn operation, that the revenue derived from that source a from the sales of the public lands will, it is confidently, lieved, enable the Government to discharge annually seve millions of the debt, and at the same time possess the mea of meeting necessary appropriations for all other proper of jects. Unless Congress shall authorize largely increased e penditures for objects not of absolute necessity, the whole public debt existing before the Mexican war, and that created dring its continuance, may be read off without any increased.

lic debt existing before the Mexican war, and that created dring its continuance, may be paid off without any increase taxation on the people long before it will fall due.

Upon the restoration of peace we should adopt a policy sued to a state of peace. In doing this the earliest practicable pament of the public debt should be a cardinal principle of action Profiting by the experience of the past, we should avoid the errors into which the country was betrayed shortly after the close of the war with Great Britain in 1815. In a form years after that period a broad and latitudinous construction of the powers of the Federal Government unfortunately ceived but too much countenance. Though the country we burdened with a heavy public debt, large, and in some instantionnecessary and extravagant, expenditures were authorized. burdened with a heavy public debt, large, and in some instance unnecessary and extravagant, expenditures were authorized by Congress. The consequence was, that the payment of it debt was postponed for more than twenty years, and event debt was postponed for more than twenty years, and event debt was only accomplished by the stern will and unbending poor of President Jackson, who made its payment a lead it measure of his Administration. He resisted the attemphic which were made to divert the public money from that group object, and apply it in wasteful and extravagant expenditure for other objects, some of them of more than doubtful constitutional authority and expediency.

If the Government of the United States shall observe a proper economy in its expenditures, and be confined in its activities.

as a nation, in moral and physical power, and in wealth a resources, cannot be calculated.

By pursuing this policy, oppressive measures, operation and classes, will avoided, and the people, having no cause of complaint, we pursue their own interests, under the blessings of equal later and the protection of a just and paternal Government.

abstaining from the exercise of all powers not clearly copferred, the cement of our glorious Union, now numbering this States, will be strengthened as we grow in age and increase in population, and our future destiny will be without a parallor or example in the history of nations.

The message having been read in the House or Rara

Mr. BURT moved to refer so much of it as relates to ma ing provisions for carrying into effect the treaty with Mexic to the Committee of Ways and Means; so much as relates the army, to the Committee on Military Affairs; so much relates to the establishment of territorial governments, to t Committee on the Territories; and that the message

motion accordingly.

Mr. McCLERNAND said there was another portion s which related to the public lands. This should be refe the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. VINTON said, before that portion of the m

which related to the public lands. This should be referred the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. VINTON said, before that portion of the mestal which related to the territories was referred to the Committee on the Territories, he desired to know a little more distinct what it was that constituted the territory that we had acquired. He understood this message to say that we had acquired by this cession the country beyond the Rio Grande. We knew that the President of the United States had set up government and kept in operation a government for near two years past on this side of the Rio Grande. He inform this House that these governments which he had set up by virt of his military authority were now extinguished by the peace of the Rio Grande, he desired to know by what authority the President of the United States had established government there. He desired that some investigation should be bast that the President of the United States should be called up to communicate to this House by what authority he had est blished a government there.

Mr. BURT suggested to the gentleman from Ohio to allother the debate, which the gentleman seemed to have con menced, be carried on on the question of printing the message was referred to the Rio Grande he trusted this message was referred to the Rio Grande he trusted this message would never a said, if the boundary of the United States before this war extended to the Rio Grande he trusted this message would never effected until the President of the United States had been called upon to declare by what authority he had established government over any of the then territories of the United States, or within the limits of any State of this Union If he had done it, it was a high-handed usurpation of power which he did not see how it was possible for this House, as the impeaching authority of this country, to pass over without notice. If the territory on this side of the Rio Grande was portion of Mexico, if it was acquired by our arms, the question as to his right to set up military